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[No. 7.]

The Great Geographical Discovery of the Sources of the Nile solved.

REMARKABLE NEGRO RACES AND DISCOVERIES.

“It has been given to the present age,” says the ‘National Intelligencer,’ to solve this interesting geographical problem, as also that of the northwest passage; one by one of the great riddles of Tellus have been guessed, until only a few years ago, one of the most industrious of American travelers could say that since Columbus first looked upon San Salvador, the earth had but one emotion of triumph in her bestowal, and that she reserved for him who shall drink from the fountains of the White Nile.

“It has been to Captain Speke, an Englishman, to realize this unusual emotion, as from the depths of an unknown land, he cries ‘Eureka.’ As might have been expected, new achievements form no exception to the general rule, which demands enthusiasm, combined with fortitude, as the condition of success in any undertaking of high enterprise. In a letter to Sir Roderick I Murchison, received by the last mail from Europe, the fortunate discoverer writes: ‘I said I would do it, and I have done it.’ The Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the sacred Bahr-el-Abiad, (White Nile.)”

Speke and Grant started from Zanzibar with seventy men, but by sickness and desertion have been reduced to seventeen.

The Egyptian Correspondent writes to the Boston Daily Advertiser, May 30, 1863: ‘

Captains Speke and Grant have discovered the answer to a question which has perplexed the world ever since the time of

Herodotus. "With regard to the sources or the Nile," said the Father of History, more than twenty-three hundred years ago, "I have found no one among all those with whom I have conversed, whether Egyptians, Libyans, or Greeks, who professed to have any knowledge, except a single person," whose story was untrustworthy. Cæsar is reported to have said that he would abandon war-like pursuits, if he might have a certain hope of seeing the sources of the Nile. Horace alludes to

"Fontium qui celat origines
Nilus,"

and Tibullus, still fourteen hundred years ago, adds :

"Nile pater, quanam pos um te dicere causa,
Aut quibus in terris oculuisse caput."

It was long since ascertained by travelers ascending up the stream of the Nile that near Khartum, in north latitude $15^{\circ} 37'$, its waters divide into two branches, called respectively the White Nile and Blue Nile. Below this confluence the Nile flows fifteen hundred miles into the Mediterranean, and (with the exception of a single unimportant tributary) it receives nowhere a single drop of water, while it is a fruitful source of supply to numerous works of artificial irrigation.

The sources of the Blue Nile, three springs in north latitude 10° , were ascertained by the Portuguese Jesuit, Father Lobo, and afterwards by Bruce; but those of the White Nile have hitherto defied discovery. Browne penetrated as far as north latitude 7° ; Linant Bey, in 1827, not quite so far; Mr. Hoskins and Col. Leake, baffled in their efforts, declared that an armed force would be necessary to subdue the great extent of country through which the river passes. Werne went as far as 4° of north latitude and M. Brunt Rollet nearly as high. The former was obliged to return by reaching shoals which could not be crossed by his boats, and he dared not leave them. The river where his explorations ceased was three hundred and twenty-three feet wide, "broad, surrounded by high reeds; the banks (he says) seem to be of a soft, green color, formed by pale green aquatic plants—lilac, convolvulus, moss, water thistles, and a kind of hemp—in which yellow ambac trees flourish, hung round with luxuriant deep yellow creepers." The river seemed to stretch SSW.

The latest expedition in this direction to discover the source of the Nile is that of Capt. Petherick, as a volunteer of whose party our fellow-citizen, Dr. Brownell, of Connecticut, lost his life last year in the manner heretofore recorded. Dr. Brownell's death occurred in north latitude 15° . The fate of Petherick and his companions is unknown.

Meanwhile Captains Speke and Grant entered the interior of Africa from the eastern coast, and left Zanzibar, September 25,

1860, to prosecute discoveries in the interior. On the 13th instant we printed an account derived from Mr. Goodhue, United States Vice Consul at Zanzibar, stating that they had last been heard from April 11, 1862, (a year ago, that is) in latitude $1^{\circ} 30'$ south; that they had been thwarted in their progress down a river which they had discovered, and which they believed to be the first certain branch of the Nile.

[From the New York Herald, June 6.]

According to the limited explanations as yet made by Mr. Speke, the Nile springs from a Lake Victoria, which he professes to have circumnavigated and found to be very extensive. A dispatch to the Egyptian Spectator, dated Khartum, March 29, 1863, summarizes the facts in these words: "Speke and Grant, the intrepid English travelers, overcoming all obstacles, crossing 'under' the line, (of the equator,) reached Gondo-Koro, or Kondogoro, and thence are now approaching this place. It seems almost a dream. Their portfolios undoubtedly contain the solution of the greatest problem that has puzzled us from the remotest antiquity." The Gondo-Koro here alluded to is a place some five degrees (less some minutes) from the equator, in the northern hemisphere, and about the same latitude south of the lake, which he says is the *fons et origo* of the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile. It must be understood that Captain Speke entered Africa from the eastern coast, some two years ago, and closed his examination by coming down the Nile.

This is in substance about all the intelligence which has reached us up to the present time. But we can scarcely overrate the value of such a geographical and scientific triumph. From the earliest days of the history of civilization, the vexed question of the Nile's true source has perplexed mankind. Herodotus, called "the Father of History;" Diodorus Siculus, Seneca, Tibullus, Horace, Pliny, Strabo, Solinus, and others have all had their different theories concerning the origin and virtues of this sacred stream. "With regard to the sources of the Nile," said Herodotus, over two thousand years ago, "I have found no one among those with whom I have conversed, whether Egyptians, Libyans or Greeks, who professed to have any knowledge." Horace speaks of its hidden origin; and old Tibullus even pertinently asks:

Nile pater quam te dicere causa?

Aut quibus in terris accoluisse caput?

And if we could add anything to the honor and veneration in which the hidden source of this stream was held by the ancients, we would add the tradition attributed to Cæsar, that he would give up all warlike pursuits, could be only secure the first view of the virgin waters of the Nile.

We cannot well conclude this cursory review without referring more particularly to the letter of Sir Roderick I. Murchison. He first sets all doubts at rest concerning the fate of Mr. Petherick by stating that "he is alive and well," and that he had effected a junction with Captain Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, on the White Nile, on the 23d of February. He then quotes the following expressive and triumphant words from Capt. Speke, addressed to himself: "I said I would do it, and I have done it." The Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the sacred Bahr-el-Abiad, (White Nile,) "The discovery of Speke and Grant," adds this distinguished geographer, at the close of his letter, "by which the southermost limit of the basin of the Nile is determined to be four degrees south of the Equator, is the most remarkable geographical feat of our age; and is, indeed, an achievement of which all our countrymen may well be proud."

[From the London Times, May 22]

Nearly two thousand years ago a Roman poet availed himself of a geographical fact to give effect to a mythological story. He was describing the confusion produced in the universe when the horses ran away with the chariot of the Sun, and he stated, as an incident of the panic, that the river Nile fled in dismay to the "extremities of the earth, and there hid its head," "which," he adds, "remains hidden to this day." Those verses of Ovid have been read by thousands, who probably never gave much thought to the veritable information which they recorded. Yet we learn from these few words that in the days of Augustus not only was the source of the Nile unknown, which was not at all extraordinary, but that the fact of its being unknown was regarded as a wonder, which is very extraordinary indeed. Why, if we come to think about the matter, should the Romans have troubled themselves about the sources of the Nile? They were certainly no such geographers as to be provoked by the obscurity of a single problem in the science. Their impressions of the earth's surface and of the distribution of its territories were loose and fanciful in the extreme. It is a natural thing for us to take an interest in such a question, because we believe that we are acquainted with the configuration of the globe, and are always ready to dispatch an expedition of

discovery to any point unvisited or unknown. We construct maps of the bottom of the sea, and of the face of the moon, so that it is not surprising we should be curious about the source of an African river. But why should the Romans, who knew not much more of geography than they did of electricity, concern themselves about a particular watershed in the mountains of Abyssinia? The Nile was a great river, no doubt, and a sacred river, but other rivers were as great, and many rivers were sacred. The sources of all of them were probably alike unknown; but in no case, except that of the Nile, was this highly natural ignorance ever made the subject of observation or explained by a special fable.

To understand this anomaly we must go back to early history. The Nile was not only a great river, but it was an Egyptian river, and the land of Egypt was not as other lands. It was the country of wonders, associated by its annals and its antiquities with every form of civilization. With this country, too, the Nile was actually identified: in fact, the river constituted all the country that was habitable. What, therefore, Egypt was to the world, the Nile was to Egypt, and to the world also—a species of natural marvel. The priests of Egypt were learned; they knew that their great river had never been tracked to its source, and they communicated this information, along with the rest of their learning, to others. So everybody who had heard of anything had heard of this, and Ovid turned the story to account, and his readers accepted the illustration just as if the source of all the other rivers of the world had been so regularly ascertained that the Nile remained a remarkable and almost miraculous exception. To complete this story, let us now add that the very people who first published the problem are now the most rejoiced at its solution. The source of the Nile, it is believed, has been ascertained at last by the discoveries of Capt. Speke and Capt. Grant, and the interest taken by the Egyptians in the announcement is extraordinary. The Viceroy considers that his reign has been rendered memorable by this success, and the whole population is in a state of excitement at the intelligence.

The particulars of the discovery will soon be made known to us, but it is one of the curiosities of this most curious subject that what has been discovered is simply what might have been presumed, or as we may almost say, what had been predicted beforehand. As the Nile is ascended, a mountainous country is reached, and in these mountains the Nile clearly originated. That much was known always; and not much more, except the exact point of the stream's origin, can be known now. The story told by Herodotus is exceedingly simple and natural. He says that, as to the sources of the Nile, he never found any man, either Egyptian or Libyan, or Greek, who professed to know where they lay. The stream, he states, had been tracked a long way beyond the confines of Egypt, but it was a stream still, and the country above was such a torrid desert that nobody knew anything about it. In

later times a professed geographer placed the sources of the Nile, as he might very safely do, in what he called the Mountains of the Moon, and it seems that the final discovery, if such we may really term it, has been made by following the route traced out by Dr. Beke, not long ago, as likely to lead to the desired spot. "The southernmost limit of the basin of the Nile is determined to be four degrees south of the Equator." That, in the words of Sir Roderick I. Murchison, is the great geographical fact now ascertained, and without entering too nicely into the intricacies of the problem, we think we may add, that the discovery does but confirm what was generally presumed.

SPEKE AND GRANT JOINED BY PETHERICK ON THE WHITE NILE.

To the Editor of the London Times :

It will be a relief to the public anxiety respecting the fate of Mr. Petherick, whose death had been announced some time ago, in a telegram from Alexandria, to hear the good news that he is alive and well, having effected a junction with Captains Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, on the White Nile, on the 23d of February.

In reference to the great question of the sources of the Nile, Capt. Speke thus writes to me :

"I said I would do it, and I have done it." The Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the sacred Bahr-el-Abiad, (White Nile.) * * * I think I may safely say (he adds) that I never felt so rejoiced as I did when Petherick delivered me your letter, notifying that the Royal Geographical Society had adjudicated to me their founder's medal, (for the discovery of the Lake Victoria Nyanza,) the more so as the kind expressions in your letter reached me just as my trials were over.

By the intelligence communicated to the Foreign Office by Mr. Colquhoun, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Hammond, it appears that the Viceroy of Egypt was about to send a steamer to Assouan, to bring Speke and party down to Cairo, so that we may soon welcome them at home.

It further appears that Baker, the adventurous author of the "Rifle and Hound," had gone to the southwest in search of another great internal lake or branch of the White Nile, and will return in one year.

Capt. Speke, writing on the 30th of March from Khartum to Mr. Saunders, at Alexandria, (as I learn by a letter just received from Mr. C. L. Conyngham, of the Foreign Office,) says :

"We left Petherick, wife and doctor all well at Gondokoro. Baker, who was the first Englishman we met with, gave us assistance in boats, stores, and money."

As Capt. Speke was in anxiety as to the means of sending back the negro porters and attendants (twenty-three in number) to their

native country, near Zanzibar, I am happy to say that this wish has been anticipated by the last mail. Believing that he would be so embarrassed, I applied to my friend Admiral W. H. Hall, who, as one of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company, has liberally arranged with his associates that these poor and and faithful people shall be conveyed gratis to Aden or Bombay, whence they can be shipped direct for Zanzibar.

Looking to the vigor of Consul Petherick, and his being so well inured to African climate, I ventured to say at the last meeting of the Geographical Society that I thought he would emerge from the region into which he had penetrated, notwithstanding the loss of his stores, and the disasters which had befallen him.

The discovery of Speke and Grant, by which the southernmost limit of the basin of the Nile is determined to be four degrees south of the Equator, is the most remarkable geographical feat of our age; and is, indeed, an achievement of which all our countrymen may well be proud.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

No. 16, BELGRAVE SQUARE, *May* 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN SPEKE EXPECTED IN EGYPT.

[Alexandria (May 12) Correspondence of the London Times.]

Captain Speke is expected here soon, as the Viceeroi has sent a steamer to meet him, and orders to help him in every way. His Highness is most anxious to see Capt. Speke, and expresses himself delighted that so great a discovery should have been made during his reign. It is remarkable how general the feeling of interest is among the natives as to the discovery of the sources of the Nile.

From the London Times of May—[Copied by the New York Herald, June 9.]

The annual general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held yesterday at Burlington House. Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the President of the Society, was in the chair, and there was a numerous audience present, among whom were the Count de Paris, Lord Colchester, Mr. S. H. Walpole, M. P., Admiral Hall, Sir G. Back, Mr. Grant Duff, M. P., Admiral Bowles, Lady Franklin, Lady Young, Mr. Landsborough, (the Australian explorer,) Mr. Kerr Lynch, and many other fellows of the Society.

The President delivered the annual address. After touching upon the losses which the science of geography had sustained during the past year, Sir Roderick proceeded to give an admiral summary of the geographical discoveries and explorations carried on in different parts of the world during the past year. The portion of the address which was listened to with most attention was the narrative of the recent discovery of the sources of the Nile by Capt. Speke

and Captain Grant, compiled from their journals just received, and, as the solution of this great problem of geography has excited such universal interest, we give it in full. A large map of the regions explored, drawn from the maps sent home by the travelers, was displayed in the room, by the aid of which the audience were able to follow out the route taken by them in their progress on the expedition, which has been crowned with such signal success. "A few weeks only," says Sir Roderick, "have elapsed since our hearts were oppressed with the apprehensions respecting the Eastern African expedition under Speke and Grant, and by the rumored death of Consul Petherick, who was *en route* to meet and aid those travelers. I could then scarcely venture to think of touching upon African exploration in my approaching anniversary address, so great were my fears respecting the enterprise to which, as geographers, we attached so much importance. Our last accounts from Speke and Grant made known to us their position at Kaze, far to the south of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, on the 30th of September, 1861. They had then, after great delays, just emerged from tribes at variance with each other, and had been deserted by many of their porters; while, to complete our depression, a telegram from Alexandria announced that Petherick, after the loss of stores, had perished in passing to the west of the White Nile. What, then, was our joy, when, after a long and painful interval of suspense, a first telegram from Alexandria gave us the glorious news that Speke and party had reached Khartum; while a second speedily following, conveyed from Speke to myself the pithy words, "The Nile is settled!" Then came the cheering intelligence that Petherick was not only alive, but had actually joined Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, on the 20th of February last. (Cheers.) And, lastly, we have since been furnished with the journal of the travelers, and a map of the region they explored, illustrated by the determination of many points of latitude and longitude in regions hitherto quite unknown. Whatever might be our recent forebodings respecting the success of the explorers from the east and south, who had met with obstacles unknown to Burton and Speke in their former traverse of that central region, I never gave up the hope that, like many a previous African traveler supposed to be dead, Consul Petherick would be restored to life. Owing, however, to his disasters on the White Nile, and the loss of his stores, our envoy, Mr. Petherick, who had been liberally supplied with money by us, with a view to succor Speke and Grant, when they were endeavoring to get through a tract where we apprehended that their greatest difficulties would occur, could afford them no important assistance when he joined them at Gondokoro. This is the place, as you will recollect, to beyond which the Dutch ladies reached in their steamer, and had our travelers arrived there some weeks earlier they would, doubtless, have not only been well cared for by these adventurous ladies, but would have been so rapidly carried down by steam to Khartum, that long before now we should

have had them among us. Real and substantial succor had, however, before Petherick's arrival from his ivory station been brought to the expedition by that gallant, devoted, and enterprising explorer, Mr. Samuel Baker, who having heard of Petherick's disasters, had fitted out at his own cost a separate expedition, in which he was determined, if he could not relieve our explorers, at all events to try to follow the White Nile to its real sources. Mr. Baker, distinguished formerly by his exploits in Ceylon, and in the preceding season by his researches in the districts north of Abyssinia, and by defining the position and peculiar hydrographical conditions of several affluents of the river Atbara, previously quite misapprehended by geographers, had made up his mind to pass the Equator in his southward search after the missing travelers. Pursuing his route to Gondokoro, he was the first to meet the long absent parties, and to supply them with money, provisions, and boats.

The cordial thanks of our council have naturally been voted to Mr. Samuel Baker for his noble conduct. (Cheers.) And, as he has now gone off to the southwest, in the hope of tracing the extent of the lake on the west, laid down by Speke in his map as the Luta Nzigi, intending to devote a year to this enterprise, we may confidently hope for a satisfactory solution of this collateral question as to a great feeder of the White Nile in a higher latitude. Let it also be recollected that Mr. Baker is not merely a daring explorer, a good naturalist, and a first rate sportsman, but is also a good geographer, having already made, as I learn from a letter addressed to his friend Admiral Murray, numerous astronomical observations to fix the positions of rivers and places.

But whatever may be in store as to future discoveries, let us, in the meantime, dwell with delight on the grand achievement of Speke and Grant, who, by traversing a region never previously approached by any civilized person, have solved the problem of ages, and have determined that the great fresh water Lake Victoria Nyanza, whose southern watershed extends to nearly four degrees south of the Equator, is the reservoir from which the sacred Bahrel Abiad, or White Nile, mainly descends to Gondokoro, and thence by Khartum into Egypt.

In tracing the outline of Speke's recent discoveries, I may shortly recapitulate the nature of the problem that was presented to him when he started on the expedition. His previous journey (at right angles to the route jointly traveled by Burton and himself to the Tanganika lake, and undertaken while Burton lay sick at Kazeh) led him into a land where the waters flowed northward, and finally to the shores of a fresh water sea, called the Nyanza, of great reputed extent.

The lake was bounded to the right by the country of the warlike Masai race, through which no traveler can now make way, and to the left, but at some distance north of where Speke then was, by an important kingdom, called Uganda. Speke's furthest point lay,

by astronomical observations, about four hundred and eighty geographical miles south of Gondokoro, the uppermost well known point on the White Nile, though the exploration of occasional travelers and ivory dealers, as Peney, De Bono and Miani, had reduced the distance between the nearest points then known to white men to four hundred miles.

The assertions of traveled Arabs convinced Speke that the outlet of the lake lay far away in the north, and that it gave birth to the parent stream of the White Nile. His present journey was made to ascertain the truth of this previous information. Speke's main difficulty was presumed to lie in obtaining the good will of the powerful chief of Uganda, and of such other native potentates as might otherwise block his way; but no great trouble was anticipated in reaching the lake district a second time. Our travelers started from the East African coast on the first of October, 1860; but the commencement of their journey was most inauspicious. Eastern Africa was parched with drought, and its tribes were mostly at war, partly owing to disputed successions to chieftainships, and partly in consequence of famine. The result was that they only reached Kazeh, after great delays and anxiety, and consequent illness.

The next intelligence was dated September 30, 1861, near Kazeh, and told a more cheering tale. The travelers were again on the advance, with a sufficient attendance of porters and interpreters, and were hopeful of success. More than a year then ensued without a particle of news, when the joyful information before alluded to reached England by telegram. There is a short break in our knowledge of their proceedings in the meantime, for Speke sent a quire of papers by way of Zanzibar, which have never reached the Society. His present reports contain a consecutive narrative of the latter, and the principal part of his journey between Kazeh and Gondokoro. They commence on January 1, 1862, and date from his departure from the capital of the kingdom, called Karagwe, that abuts by one of its corners against the west shore of Nyanza, at its southern end. Here he seems to have made a most favorable impression on the intelligent King, who gave him a much needed introduction for his onward journey, franked his expenses and forwarded him with urgent and friendly recommendations to the powerful King of Uganda.

Karagwe is a portion of a peculiarly interesting district. It occupies a shoulder of the eastern watershed of a territory 200 miles broad, and some 6,000 feet above the sea level, that is studded with detached conical hills, one at least of which attains the height of 10,000 feet—the Montes Lunæ of Burton and Speke. Two sources of the Nile rise in this territory—namely, the chief feeder of the Nyanza lake, and that of another lake, the Luta Nzigi; so also does the source of the Shire of Livingstone, if we may believe the reports now brought to us by Speke. It seems at length that the Tanganyika lake is emptied, and not supplied, by a river at its southern end, and that this affluent feeds the Niassa lake, and through it, of

course, the Shire. The northern feeder of the Tanganika takes its rise in the land of which we have been speaking. It is evident, from a part of the present reports, that the missing papers would have enlarged on the fact that in Karagwe, Speke found himself in contact with a superior negro race, strongly and favorably contrasting with the tribes he had previously seen, and with the exception of Uganda, whither Speke now went, is inhabited by a similar race. Their country lies along the Nyanza, and occupies a full half of both its western and its northern shores.

The parent stream of the Nile bounds Uganda on the east, as it issues from the middle of the northern boundary of the lake, with a current one hundred and fifty yards in width, leaping over a fall of twelve feet in height. The Nyanza has numerous other outlets from the same shore, which all converge upon the Nile, and feed it at various points of its course, extending to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from the lake. Speke describes the people of Uganda as "the French" of these parts, from their sprightliness and good taste in behavior, dress, and houses. Their ruler is absolute in his power; fortunately he showed great kindness, and even affection for Speke. He knew well of the navigation of the White Nile by whites, and had occasionally received their bartered goods. He was exceedingly anxious for the establishment of a trading route to Gondokoro, but northern tribes blocked the way. Speke here found the north shore of the Nyanza to be almost coincident with the Equator. He conceives the lake to have formerly extended further than at present. Its banks are intersected at frequent intervals by what he calls "rush drains," apparently small half-stagnant water courses, which drain that portion of the adjacent land, he believes to have been formerly flooded by the lake.

The present size of the Nyanza is considerable; it is about one hundred and fifty miles in length and in breadth, but it appears to have no great depth. Speke further learned that other lakes have a share in feeding the Nile. One of them lies immediately to the east, and is probably connected with Nyanza. It supplies the Asaa river, which runs into the Nile just above Gondokoro. The other is the Luta Nzige, to which we have already alluded, and which Mr. Baker is now engaged in examining. Capt. Speke never saw it, but pictures it on his map as being annexed to the Nile, which enters it, after making a great bend at the easternmost part of its northern shoulder, and reissues at the westernmost part of the same. This lake is one hundred and twenty miles northwest of the Nyanza. Speke was hospitably delayed five months as a sort of State prisoner at Uganda, for his movements were narrowly constrained; thence he was passed on to the next kingdom—that of Ungoro—still inhabited by the same peculiar Wahuma race, but by a far less advanced portion of them.

North of Ungoro the South African family of languages, which had been universal thus far, suddenly ceased to be used, and the

northern dialects took its place. Hitherto Speke had had no trouble about interpreters, for one single language was understood more or less by persons in every kingdom he passed through. Henceforth he could not get on in the least without Ungoro interpreters. The people, too, were far more barbarous. He then first saw people who lived in absolute nudity at Ungoro. There they adopted a scanty dress, out of deference to the customs of the place where they were strangers. Speke's troubles, and the procrastination of the King Kaunasi, when he was getting to the end of his journey, were most annoying, the barbarian endeavoring to take from him his only remaining chronometer. He succeeded, however, in seeing the Nile for two degrees of latitude north of the great lake, or to latitude two degrees north. There the river makes its great bend to the west to pass through the Luta Nzige Lake, and Speke was obliged to travel along the chord of the bend, a distance of seventy miles. He again struck the river at De Bono's ivory station, in latitude three degrees, forty-five minutes, a few marches south of Gondokoro. There is an unexplained difference of level of 1,000 feet in the river before and after the bend, and in this interval highly inclined rapids or falls must occur. A large body of Turks (ivory traders) were the only occupants of the station when Speke arrived, and they welcomed him cordially.

After some days the camp broke up, and marched to Gondokoro, Speke accompanying them. They compelled the Bari natives to contribute porters, and I am sorry to add that the narrative fully confirms the universal accounts of the inhuman treatment of the natives by these Turkish traders.

Our traveler reached Gondokoro on the 15th of February, and there met Mr. Baker. In his retrospect of the more civilized countries he had visited, or the three kingdoms of Karagwe, Uganda, and Ungoro, Speke unhesitatingly gives the preference to the first named, inasmuch as the King Rumanika is described as a person of character and intelligence, Mtesa, the sovereign of Uganda, being an amiable youth, surrounded by his wives, and delighting in field sports, while one of the rules of his court seems to require the execution of one man per diem for the good of the State. The northernmost of these three kings, to the north of whose dominions the language changes entirely, is described as a morose, suspicious, churlish creature, yclept Kamrasi, whose chief occupation was the fattening of his wives and children till they could not stand, and in the practicing of witchcraft.

Our travelers spent a whole year in getting through these three kingdoms, in no one of which had a white man ever been seen before, nor would our friends, in all probability, ever have escaped from their clutches had they not supplied their majesties with numerous presents, and that the kings had not eagerly desired to open a traffic with the whites. The question of the Sources of the Nile has occupied geographers and travelers from the remotest periods of history;

and when we come down to the period of the Romans, we learn from Seneca that Nero sent up two centurions to settle the question, but they returned without accomplishing what our two countrymen have effected. Lucan, indeed, in his *Pharsalia*, makes Julius Cæsar speak thus at the feast of Cleopatra :

Sed cum tanta meo vivat sub pectore virtus
Tantus amor veri nihil est quod noscere malim
Quam Fluvii causas per secula tanta latentes
Ignotumque caput; spes est mihi certa videndi
Niliacos fontes; Bellum civile relinquam.

It is not, therefore, for us only as geographers to rejoice on this occasion, but our country should be proud of such a feat as has been accomplished by the two gallant officers of the Indian army; and I have no doubt that when the recitals of their toils and journeys are made known, as well as their graphic description of the interior negro kingdoms, of whose names we never heard, they will be greeted with the same applause of the public as that which was so justly bestowed on my illustrious friend Livingstone, after he had traversed Southern Africa. (Long cheers.) Let us hope that Speke and Grant may reach these shores before the last day of meeting, on the 8th of June; but should this not occur, the council of the Society have already authorized me to call a special meeting, in order that we may gratify the public, and do honor to ourselves, by having their precious discoveries communicated to the Society by the authors in person. (Cheers.) In the meantime it is highly gratifying to know that our authorities at home have been prompt in offering to these distinguished men every requisite succor.

Earl Russell, with the same alacrity as when he assisted Lieutenant (now Captain) Pim to traverse Siberia in search of Franklin, has transmitted a sum of money in aid to Alexandria.

The Oriental and Peninsular Company have liberally granted a free passage to Aden or Bombay to the twenty-three black attendants of the explorers; for without such assistance the poor creatures could never have reached their homes near Zanzibar. Again, the Secretary and Council of India have, at our request, at once extended the leaves and pay of Captains Speke and Grant to the 1st of July, 1864, in order to free them from embarrassment, and enable them to publish full accounts of their researches. In communicating this circumstance, and in authorizing me to send the news by telegram to Alexandria, our associate, Mr. Merivale, thus writes:

“I wish the telegraph could also conveniently carry the expression of our Indian satisfaction at the great achievement which these officers have performed, and our pride that we, the Indian service, have beaten Julius Cæsar.” (Cheers.)

I may here state, that the telegram I sent to Alexandria on Thursday was answered on Saturday by Mr. Saunders, Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, in these pithy words: “Speke and Grant reached Thebes and Kineh. Telegram of leaves just received here.”

As, therefore, our travelers are now far below the cataracts, and in steamers of the Viceroy, we may very soon welcome them at home. When the full narrative of this expedition is laid before the Society, you will then have before you a most graphic, and in parts an amusing account of the customs and habits of various peoples of whom we never heard before, and the character and power of kings, to traverse whose dominions required such a continual exertion of tact, vigilance, and resolution as have proved the leader of the expedition to be as good a diplomatist as he is a gallant soldier.

Looking at Speke only as a practical geographer, we of this Society owe deep obligations to him, for he has determined by astronomical observations the latitude and longitude of all the important sites which he visited; and in transmitting these to us, accompanied by a variety of meteorological data, has expressed a wish that these should, if possible, be calculated and compared by competent authorities before he reaches England, and before his map was published. On this point, I am happy to say that Mr. Airey, the Astronomer Royal, has, with his well known love of our science, undertaken the important task. (Applause.) When delayed in the interior, Capt. Speke occupied his leisure hours by writing a history of the Wahuma, otherwise Gallas or Abyssinians, particularly in reference to the portion of that nation that crossed the Nile, and founded the large kingdom Killaja, which is bounded on the South by the Lake Victoria Nianza and the river Kitangule Kagera, on the east by the Nile, and on the north by the small river lake, Luta Nzige, and on the west by the kingdoms of Utombi and Wkole. These names, as well as those of the kingdoms of Katagwe, Ugunda, and Ungoro, were only made known to geographers in Speke's first journey, while no historian has heretofore heard of the dynasties which Speke enumerates, among whose kings we read of Ware the Seventh, and Rokinda the Sixth; one of the descendants of these sovereigns now possessing from three thousand to four thousand wives. Not wishing, however, to do more on this occasion than increase your desire to listen to this narrative, at a future meeting, I must be permitted to read the very words of Speke, when at the end of the long pilgrimage of himself and companions, he fell in at Gondokoro, on the 15th of February last, with Mr. Samuel Baker, who was traveling onwards to assist him. "The meeting," says he, "of two old friends suddenly approaching one another from the opposite hemispheres, without the slightest warning, can be better understood than described: we were intoxicated with joy, though my good friend had inwardly hoped till now to find us in some fix from which he might have relieved us.

"Baker had one dahabiyek and two smaller vessels, stored with corn, which he at once placed at our disposal. He also lent me money to pay the way to Cairo, and finally supplied our dahabiyek with every little delicacy for our comfort. He was our savior, if not in the interior, at any rate on the Nile." Nor can I here

omit to notice the paragraph in Speke's first letter to myself, in which he says: "I may safely say I never felt so rejoiced as when Petherick delivered to me your letter announcing to me that the Royal Geographical Society had awarded to me the Founder's medal. The determination of the reservoir from which the Nile flows will enable us to speculate with more accuracy than before on the regular periodicity of the rise of this stream in Egypt, and which is now generally attributed, not to the melting of the snows of the higher chain, but in far the greater part to the fall of the equatorial rains on the interior spongy upper basins, which, when supersaturated, must fill to overflowing the lakes into which the waters pass, the periodicity being determined by the passage of the sun over the Equator. And here I cannot but observe that if there remain any persons in the old fashioned erroneous belief that the interior of Africa is a mountainous sandy desert, from which the sources of the Nile are derived, the discoveries of Burton, and of Speke and Grant have as completely dispelled the allusion as respects the equatorial latitudes, as the journey of Livingstone put an end to a similar false hypothesis in the south of this great continent.

Modern discovery has, indeed, proved the truth of the hypothesis, which I ventured to suggest to you eleven years ago, that the true centre of Africa is a great elevated watery basin. often abounding in rich lands, its large lakes being fed by numerous streams from adjacent ridges, and its waters escaping to the sea by fissures and depressions in the higher surrounding lands. It was at our anniversary of 1852, when many data that have since been accumulated were unknown to us, that, in my comparative view of Africa in primeval and modern times, I ventured to suggest that the interior of Africa would be found to be such an unequally elevated basin, occupied now, as it was in ancient geological periods, by fresh water lakes, the outflow of which would be to the east and to the west, through fissures in subtending ranges of higher mountains near the coast. While this theory was clearly verified in Southern Africa by Livingstone, in the escape of the Zambesi, as narrated by himself, and is well known to be true in the case of the Niger, so does it apply to the Nile, in as far as the great central lake, Victoria Nyanza, occupies a lofty plateau of 3,500 feet above the sea. In this example, as the waters flow from a southern watershed, and cannot escape to the east or the west, there being no great transversal valleys in the flanking higher grounds, they necessarily issue from the northern end of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, and forming the White Nile, take advantage of a succession of depressions, through which they flow and cascade. The uppermost of these cascades, and close to the lake, has been named, after my predecessor, Ripon Falls. Thenceforward, the White Nile, fed by other affluents as it flows to the south, has a descent of 2,400 feet, when it reaches Khartum, which is 1,100 feet above the sea. The general course of the Nile, from south to north, and its peculiarity as a stream, in having no affluent between

the Atbara river and the sea, a distance of 1,700 miles, has been illustrated by Sir Henry Holland. The phenomenon of its being confined to this northward course is due to the fact that the flanking higher grounds, ranging from south to north, do not afford, as in Southern Africa, lateral valleys which lead to the sea. The other generalizations which have been established by Speke and Grant, independently of the true source of the White Nile, are:

1. That the hypothetical chain of mountains which have been called the Mountains of the Moon, and which Ptolemy spoke of as traversing the equatorial regions of Africa from east to west, have no such range as theoretically inferred by Dr. Beke. According to our travelers, they are simply a separate interior cluster of hills, from which some small feeders of the Lake Victoria Nyanza proceed. In fact, the "Montes Lunæ" of Burton and Speke occupy the higher part of the central watershed between North and South Africa. Now, as they supply the Victoria Nyanza, and, consequently, the Nile, with some water, they may possibly send contributions to the Congo, in the west, while to the south there seems now little doubt that their waters flowed into the lake Tanganyika of Burton and Speke, and thence into the Nyassa of Livingstone, as had been, indeed, inferred on what seems to me, very sound reasons, by Mr. Francis Gallon.

2. That the inhabitants of the kingdoms of Karagwe and Uganda, in the central and equatorial parts of Africa, are much more civilized and advanced than the people who live to the north, on the banks of the Nile, between the Lake Victoria Nyanza and Gondokoro, the latter being for the most part these naked barbarians, probably the anthropophagi of Herodotus, who have doubtless been the real impediments during all ages to explorations up the stream, or from north to south.

3. We learn that an acquaintance with the language of the natives on the east coast enabled the travelers to hold converse with many individuals in all the tribes and nations they passed through until they reached the above mentioned northern barbarians, whose language is quite distinct from any dialect of Southern Africa.

4. From the notes of Speke on the geographical structure of the countries he passed through, I infer there is no hope of any portion of those regions proving to be auriferous. I direct attention to this fact, since an erroneous notion has crept into the public mind, derived probably from the possibly gold bearing character of some mountains extending southwards from Abyssinia, that a gold region existed near the sources of the Nile.

In this address I cannot pretend to do justice to the many writers from the early days of Herodotus to the later period of Ptolemy, as well as to those modern authors who, referring to those ancient works, or obtaining information from the natives, have assigned the origin of the Nile to lakes in the interior of Africa. In the fifteenth volume of our journal, Mr. Cooley collated with ability all the knowl-

edge to be obtained on this subject when he wrote, 1845.) He speaks of two vast lakes—one 300 leagues long; but their size and positions were very indefinitely assigned.

Again, in the library of the Propaganda Fede, in Rome, there is an old missionary (?) map of Africa of the sixteenth century, in which two lakes are marked as being the sources of the Nile, and as lying south of the Equator. Our attention was called to this old map by my friend Gen. J. von Catignola, who took a small copy of it, and which is placed in the records of our Society.

Dr. Beke, in addition to his actual discoveries in Abyssinia, for which he obtained our gold medals, has in our time, and from an original point of view, theoretically anticipated that the sources of the White Nile would be found near to where they are now fixed. But all the speculations of geographers as to the source of the Nile remained to be confirmed or set aside by actual observation. As to the Mountains of the Moon of Ptolemy, it is still open to us to doubt whether that geographer had any sound basis for his statement; for, amid the mountains of tropical Africa, we may hesitate to apply that designation with Burton and Speke to their central group north of Lake Tanganyika; or, on the other hand, to agree with Dr. Beke in considering as such a north and south chain on the east, which, as he supposes, unites the lofty mountains of Kilimandjaro and Knenia with Abyssinia. Even these two views need not exhaust this prolific subject of theory, while they may serve geographers a good turn as useful stimula to future explorers. In dwelling on the fact that all efforts to ascend the Nile to its source have failed, I must do justice to those geographers who have shown the way as to the desirableness of exploring the interior of Africa from the coast near Zanzibar and Mombas. First, we have to bear in mind the efforts of those enterprising German missionaries, Krapf and Refman, who, advancing from Mombas to the foot of the great mountain Kilimandjaro, announced the startling phenomenon (Erhardt sustaining it with a rough sketch map) that these very lofty mountains, though under the Equator, were capped by snow. The truth of this observation has since been completely realized by the actual surveys of Baron von der Decken and Mr. Richard Thornton, as well as by subsequent ascents by the former to the height of thirteen thousand feet.

Next, our associate, Colonel Sykes, earnestly advocated the operating from Zanzibar as an excellent base for all geographical researches in the adjacent continent. I must further state, that as early as 1848, Dr. Beke projected an expedition to the Zanzibar coast, of which Dr. Bialoblotzky was to be the leader. As great prejudices then existed against these suggestions, though I warmly encouraged them in an anniversary address, on account of the supposed inevitable loss of life to any European who should sojourn there, the more we have to thank those of our associates who advocated a line of research which has led first to the expedition of Burton and Speke, and eventually to the discovery of the source of the true White

Nile. I may also say, with some pride, that from first to last the council of this Society has vigorously sustained East African expeditions, whether in southern or northern latitudes, and I am well entitled to say that in the absence of our persistent representations to Her Majesty's Government, for whose support and countenance we are, indeed, deeply grateful, the discoveries of Livingstone, and of Burton and Speke, and the great recent discovery of Speke and Grant, which now occupies our thoughts, would not have been brought about in our day. (Cheers.)

In the remainder of his address the President referred to the explorations of Dr. Livingstone in Southern Africa, of Dr. Henshin in Abyssinia, of Von Beurman in the neighborhood of Lake Tsad, and to the ascent of Kilimandjaro by Baron von der Decken, and to the departure of M. Jules Gerard and M. du Chaillu on new expeditions. In describing the recent explorations in Australia, Sir Roderick spoke in high terms of the valuable labors of Landsborough, McKinlay, and Walker, who had dissipated the delusion that the interior of the continent was an arid waste, and had demonstrated that tropical Australia is admirably fitted for Colonization by Europeans.

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[From the Missionary Magazine, June 6.]

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Africa may be said to be the most recent field of missionary operations. Though it is long since the first missions were planted on its southern and western borders, yet till within recent years no attempt has been made to search its entire coasts, much less to penetrate far into the interior. An approximate survey of the present advance of missionary effort is given in the following paper:

Beginning with West Africa, we find that the worst abominations of heathenism still run riot in vast territories. The sacrifice of human life continues. In the town of Coomassie, West saw men and women sacrificed to celebrate the funerals of the rich; the description of an execution by cruel tortures that took place in a street bearing the name of "Never-dry-from-blood," is horrible beyond conception.

The latest reports from Dahomey are still more heart-rendering.

Sierra Leone lies before us in brighter light, though it shines upon many graves. The work of God had even in 1853 become so strong that a bishop was appointed for this colony in England. He and three of his successors have already fallen victims to the fatal climate, and a fifth has recently landed on the same shores.

How noble Bowen wondered when he arrived, in 1857, at the stately churches and glebes, and at the rush of the negroes to

church and school. Half of the preachers and the Christians of the different evangelical churches were negroes; 10,685 Methodists, and 2,187 Free Methodists, with about 24,000 Episcopalians, were united like brothers. The colony can now be hardly called a mission, but a church, and a living one.

The congregations evinced great zeal in repairing the churches and in collecting the stipends for their ministers; (amounting to £1,000 annually;) the schools, high as well as low, enjoy the same improvement.

The (American) colony Liberia has nearly worked its way to the same height. Even in the year 1854, a foreign bishop said with truth, "I have never seen people with such a love for order; no rude language is to be heard here. The Sabbath is kept strictly, and the churches are filled with attentive listeners."

Here, also, as at the mission of Cape Palmas, the congregations have advanced considerably in independence of foreign preachers; young congregations will, therefore, be less likely to suffer from a change of pastor, in consequence of the climate.

Liberia, it is known, is an institution of American free negroes, who organized themselves into a republic in 1847, and now 16,000* in number exercise a Christian influence over 480,000 natives, who are scattered along a narrow shore of about 250 leagues in extent. Bishop Payne held the first synod of the Episcopal Church, in April, 1862, and reorganized the church through the whole colony. Bishop Burns in the same way exercises a particular care over 1,400 members of the Methodist church. A college, in charge of the Presbyterians, educates the future officers of the State, as well as an increasing number of efficient preachers. American Lutherans also take part (1860) in the great work, and are admitted, more especially among the Congo negroes that are flocking in. This free State, formed in such a peculiar manner, according to the American code, retains some degree of uncouthness, as the majority of the population consists of ignorant heathens. The visible progress is on that account the more praiseworthy, and has cost but little in comparison with Sierra Leone.

We can only briefly mention that the Methodist Mission at the Gambia, (with 813 church members,) is about to be joined by a French Mission at the Senegal, in the north, under the protection of a Governor, with truly evangelical principles, and that the work on the river Pongas in the south, carried on by church missionaries from Barbadoes (320 church members) is spreading in spite of many sacrifices.

The mission of Basle at the Gold Coast, commenced in 1829, lost twelve laborers by death, in a short time, after which the surviving missionary Ries renewed the mission in the year 1844, on a fresh foundation. There have, indeed, been numerous victims

* 14,000 Liberians and 250,000 natives would be more correct.

since; but the six stations contain now over 750 Christians. Besides three establishments for the education of the young, there is now also a seminary for catechist, where twenty (now thirty) young Christians are trained for the ministry. In addition to this, trades are taught to the indolent negroes. The work has advanced from six to seven days' journey into the interior.

The Bremen mission, situated east of the river Volta, boldly carries on its conquests from five stations; they are afraid of nothing, not even to settle among cannibals. This mission also is constantly tried by sacrifices of precious human life, and is continually threatened by the whims of the chiefs and the fury of the fetish priests; but it does not suffer in vain. The earthquake was interpreted in various ways there; in one village it led to the discontinuance of work on Sunday, and to a petition for regular divine service. Badagry and Lagos have been long ago cleared from the slave trade, which is now only carried on by a Brazilian, at Whydah, the harbor of Dahomey, while the conquest of Porto Novo (1861) and the occupation of Lagos by the English, have opened a new door to the mission there.

Behind this slave coast, which almost no longer deserves the name, the blessed land of Yoruba is situated. There, in Abeokuta, they kept joyful Bible festivals in 1859, and Scripture readers were sent among the heathens and Mohammedans of the neighborhood. The seminary educates teachers; a periodical, the *Iwe Irohin* (Morning Star) has an influence on public opinion, and civilization advances with Christianity. The desolate land is now covered by cotton plantations, which increase the value of labor, that once was of but little worth. The inhabitants perceive this, and like the king of Ketu, ask for more missions, that they may obtain the same blessing.

The mission of the Niger, renewed in the year 1857, by raising the stations Gbeba and Onitsha, "is now occupied by ten native laborers; they are commended to the fervent prayers of Christians, as they are much threatened by the enemy since they instituted a new station, Akassa, at the mouth of the Nun."

The chiefs that were favorable to the Christians have, it appears, been removed by poison.

In Calabar the Scottish missionaries continue to hold a difficult position. The young King Eyo has disappointed the hopes that were entertained of him; (he died in May, 1861, in consequence of excess, we may hope repenting,) and among others, who have been baptized, there occur now and then painful back-slidings. But the terrible system of punishment by substitute, according to which every person of rank might atone for murder by the execution of his slave, is abolished, and twin children are at last allowed to live.

"The expulsion of the Baptists from the island of Fernando Po by the Spanish Government has led to the institution of a new

station, 'Victoria,' near the high Cameroon mountain, (1858,) where a part of the converted have taken up their abode. From thence the missionaries have made journeys into the interior, and discovered towns which cannot be traversed in a day's travel." For the losses occasioned to the missions by Spanish intolerance, they have at last received compensation to the amount of \$1,500.

"Opposite the island of St. Thomas, at the mouth of the Gaboon, the Americans have a mission which is progressing, notwithstanding the fatal climate." Even if poor King Glasz, notwithstanding his capability of repeating whole sermons by heart, has died unconverted, (1861,) many troubled souls are coming now unexpectedly to seek admission to instruction.

In the Presbyterian Mission on the island of Corisco, there is a still more active spirit at work among the pupils of their efficient schools. After their conversion and education, these pupils are sent across to the continent to found new stations.

"In South Africa we meet the stations of the Barmen missionaries, who had to encounter so many difficulties in Damara that they resolved not to send any more European missionaries there, while they were only permitted to see very feeble results in the barren district of Namaqua." But since the remarkable chief, Jouker, who first was a friend, and afterwards an enemy of the missionaries, died satiated with the glory of war, (1861,) the stations in this place also evince a better prospect of success.

"The great colony at the Cape, lying before us, so richly supplied with missions of different churches and societies, we cannot describe better than as the mighty land that has now become a decidedly Christian country.

"A revival among the Dutch farmers, in particular, has had most blessed effects. Their church, hitherto so conservative and inactive, has roused itself to missionary duty, and begins to show the effect in the two free States in the north of Orange. The President of the free State of Orange attended in person a mission conference of the several churches that had been drawn closer by the revival, and confessed on that occasion that he had formerly considered the mission at least 'unnecessary,' but that he now offered them lands, and every assistance in his power, with joy. The whole significance of this change will be fully understood, when we read in the report of the Alliance that this very President, as late as 1861, could be called with justice, 'the decided enemy of all English doings in politics and religion.' He refused for a long time to let Moffat, the missionary, pass through to the north. How much the Paris stations had to suffer during his last war against Mohesh! It clearly illustrates to what a degree the people of Bechuana have been changed by the Gospel. Then, what a contrast between a Basuto camp at the arrival of the French missionaries, and a half Christianized Basuto village in the year 1859!

"Several tribes of the Caffres, as is known, were led by a false

prophet (1856) to kill all their cattle, in the hope of giving the course of the universe a different direction—to bring about the expulsion of the whites, and restore the dominion of the blacks in the country. Nothing, however, followed but a terrible famine, which compelled them to scatter about the colony and beg. The noble Sir George Grey supplied them with bread and work, ordered huts to be erected for their use, and caused them to be instructed in the Christian religion. Thus the plan for the banishment of the whites was the means of giving to the blacks the Gospel, which they had received with such indifference in their own country.

“Many Caffres had been won over here and there; but for the great country of the Zulu-Gaffres, the right hour appears to have not yet approached. The missionaries from Hermannsburg and Norway, as well as the English and Americans, agree that we must wait patiently for the new birth of this talented nation, but that the fruits already ripened afford a sure foretaste of a fine harvest in future.”

In consequence of Livingstone's discoveries, three missions have been formed for the interior of South Africa. First, London sent (1858) Helmore, Price, and others, to the Makololos, on the Zambesi; then the older Moffat used his influence with the king of the Matebels to introduce missionaries—his own son was one of them. The former mission was frustrated in a painful manner. “Helmore and the mothers, with several children, were snatched away by fever in 1860. Price on his way home with the little ones, was plundered by the king of the Makololos. The grey-headed despot of the Matabeles, on the contrary, received the missionaries kindly, and allowed them to preach without restraint to all his people. The king is probably near his end, but the missionaries hope the best from the heir-presumptive to the crown. Missionary Price has also, with a younger fellow-laborer, again arrived in Kuruman, the station of the much-tried, but ever-hopeful, Moffat, to found a new mission in the interior. Not far from the Zambesi the missionaries of two English universities have established a mission under the guidance of Dr. Livingstone.” This mission has already overcome its first trials. They have had more than one collision with the slave merchants of the Portuguese district Mozambik, and were compelled to make use of arms; the necessity of this measure, in the strictest sense has, however, not been proved. The bishop of the mission, Mackenzie, collected for the first beginning a congregation of 160 persons, chiefly children, either left behind by or taken from the slave traders. Bishop Mackenzie is already dead, and a new bishop, Tozer, has been appointed, with two missionaries to strengthen the mission. We see by the beginnings of the mission in the interior of South Africa, how much patience the Lord requires from his children, before He bids them enter on a joyful harvest.

How little could be said even last year, “about the beautiful and

happy island of Madagascar," where, under constant persecutions, the spirit of the martyrs of old had been shown forth in all its glory, and where the number of believers has increased to 5,000! The time seems to have come when the Gospel is to have free course again. The old blood-stained queen is dead. Her son has succeeded to the throne. The religious services at his coronation were conducted by the London missionary and the native pastor. Memorial churches are to be immediately built on the martyr sites, and the Bishop of Mauritius has made arrangements for a joint mission of the Church of England. The Roman Catholics complain that it is easier to cut the rocks with a razor than persuade the people to their faith.

Close to Madagascar lies the island of Mauritius, with 300,000 inhabitants, 200,000 of whom are Hindus, introduced into the sugar plantations, and who form the chief part of the population. Among them in particular the mission is making considerable progress. Delivered from the thousand bonds that fetter them at home to heathendom, they hear the Gospel here from missionaries out of South India and Bengal, and carry back to their native land the pearl of price, to work there as teachers of the Gospel among their race and families.

"Missionary Redman stands as yet alone on the east coast of Africa; but he will be strengthened, and his work among the Wanikas seems at last to have had a cheering impulse." He has only received one auxiliary, and his firstlings, six convert Wanikas, rejoiced the heart of missionary Kraft, when in the beginning of last year he visited Rabbai Mpia again after ten years' absence. What a different appearance everything had then from 1857, when the depredatory Masai desolated the whole country, and forced the missionary to take flight! The heavy trial has done its work, and made the hard-hearted Wanikas at last more favorably disposed to receive Christianity. M. Kraft, accompanied by two English Methodist missionaries, and two German brothers from St. Crischona, made a tour of investigation, in the year 1861, in those parts, and tried to form two stations. He found the province of Usambara closed up against him on account of a civil war. Three of his young companions were taken ill, and had to seek medical assistance in the large Catholic hospital at Zanzibar. One of the Englishmen was driven back to Europe by serious illness, the two brothers from Crischona by discouragement. Only one remained in Africa, and has now found a station some distance from Morubas, where he hopes to be enabled to work with a blessing. Kraft himself could not carry out his plan to return through the interior of Africa, on account of the civil war, and arrived in Wurtemberg in November.

The attempt made by the members of St. Crischona to found a mission in Abyssinia under the guidance of Bishop Gobat, remains yet to be mentioned. They were well received by King Theodo-

rus, though he would have preferred using them as mechanics and tradesmen for his own purposes. They have a difficult position, in the midst of Christianity that has died away, and under a whimsical despot. Notwithstanding, the Lord has allowed, them to see some fruits of their work, not merely among the young whom they teach, but also among the adults; of the latter is Chancellor Debtera Sauab, described as an intellectual man, who holds prayer meetings with his soldiers, and bears witness to Christ everywhere.

Particular interest has been excited by the result of a mission, which has been sent to the Jews of Abyssinia, the Falaschas (in 1860,) and not only occasioned a general search into the Holy Scriptures, but led to a number of conversions of these lost children of Israel. The fifty-third chapter of Isaiah has there shown its ancient power. It is unfortunate that they must be received by baptism into the paganized church of Abyssinia, which is certainly not superior in moral conduct to these remains of Israel. But perhaps new vigor is to be engrafted into it by this fresh element.

Much else is being done in Africa tending to the gathering of the true Israel out of the worldly.

In Algiers, (at Oran and Constantine,) the Bible finds more and more an entrance among the Jews, and reaches the Mohammedans as well as the Kabylie people of Cabes, whose traditions say that they have once been Christians, and must in course of time become Christians again; while the Jews of Sahara, on account of their dislike of traditions, are not so much opposed to the Gospel as those who have had a pharisaical training. In Tunis, also, the young at least are fond of reading the Gospel. Finally, in Egypt, the missionaries are laboring with diligence in several places. The Copts, formerly as dead as the people of Abyssinia, seem to awaken to new life by the use of the Holy Scriptures; and the mission of the American Presbyterians finds free entrance into many of their churches. The tolerant Pasha (now dead, 1863,) also afforded his aid; he gave an impressive lesson to the fanatic Mussulman who wished to prevent a Copt by rude force from leaving Islamism, which he had been forced to adopt.

Last year he made over buildings to the value of 100,000 florins to the mission, and afterwards, to give a proof of his impartiality he conferred a similar favor on the French priests.

Thus we may be permitted to glance up the Nile with hopeful prayer. Along its shores, side by side with travelers in quest of discoveries, and hosts of Franciscan monks, the messengers of the Gospel advance with undiminished zeal into the interior of this vast continent, to make the nations of Ham acquainted with that Name, in which alone there is salvation for the black man as well as the white.—*Work of the Christian Church.*

[From the Colonization (Pa.) Herald of May.]

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY IMPRESSIONS.

It is doubtless generally known by our readers that Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, visited Liberia by the last voyage of the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, and that he has been in the sea-board towns, and nearly all the inland settlements of that Republic. Mr. Morris is a young gentleman of benevolent views, and is much interested in the agricultural development of Liberia, especially the culture of coffee. At the last stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, of which he is an active member, Mr. Morris kindly presented a statement of his impressions of that country and people. A few extracts from which are annexed :

“Having now reviewed the field, I am free to declare that no work can be more noble and grand—none more benevolent and patriotic than Colonization. The life of our beloved country, and our obligations to the colored race, demands it; and remembering these facts as I join in the transactions of our Society, our monthly meetings become more precious to me than ever.

“Soon after my arrival at Monrovia, December 25th, a committee waited upon me at the hotel, and invited me to address the people. I accepted the invitation, and appointed New Year’s day, January 1, 1863. President Benson, Ex-President Roberts, members of the cabinet, and distinguished citizens favored me with their presence on the platform. Before me sat merchants, planters, captains of vessels, and a large concourse of citizens, composing an intelligent audience. You may judge that, as my experience in addressing assemblages had been quite limited, these circumstances were calculated to embarrass me not a little. But the evident approval of my remarks, and my knowledge of the friendly disposition of my auditors, gave me that courage and self-possession which the occasion required. The President desired me to repeat my address at all the settlements at which I stooped, and I cheerfully complied with the request.

“On my return from the leeward, I went up the beautiful St. Paul’s river, and delivered another address before the ‘Liberia Union Agricultural Enterprise Company,’ at Clay-Ashland; at the same time presenting the Society with fifty agricultural diplomas, to be awarded for the best samples of coffee, sugar, and other evidences of industry. The Society is selling its shares of stock; it is free from debt, and has several hundred dollars in its treasury. I look upon this organization as one of the great advances now going on in Liberia; and I said all I could to encourage them in

this chosen path of well-doing. Its members know no such word as fail.

"I visited Junk, where there is a steam saw-mill at work, under the skilful superintendence of the owner, B. P. Yates. This mill turns out 1,600 feet of plank, and 2,000 shingles per day. Samples of the different kinds of wood from this mill were presented to the Board by Colonel Yates, and are now in this office. This steam saw-mill is doing a grand work; it opens the eyes of the astonished natives, it attracts them to the settlements, and brings them within the pale of civilization. Feelings of pleasure filled my heart while I viewed the operations of this mill, knowing that it was practically a donation from this Society; and an additional source of gratification was the suggestive fact that the machinery is attended by a Congo youth, who proves himself quite equal to his duty.

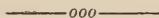
"I visited Cape Palmas; there the most striking objects to me were the Orphan Asylum and St. Mark's Hospital. The Rev. C. C. Hoffman, who is doing a noble work here, kindly conducted me through and about both institutions. The buildings are commodious and substantial. I saw the bed which is supported by our worthy President, John P. Crozer, Esq., the only gentleman in the United States who made a practicable response to the appeal of Mr. Hoffman. If I remember correctly, the patient occupying this room was a female, on whom amputation of a limb had been performed, and who doubtless would have died but for the support and assistance afforded her through the benevolence of our countryman and associate. It will be remembered that our zealous colleague, Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, of London, made similar provision in this beneficent institution. Words are inadequate to describe its usefulness. It is a home, with every necessary for the sick, the wounded, the stranger, and the destitute native—who, (in the language of Mr. Hoffman,) 'if he does not understand the preaching the word, cannot shut his eyes to the fact that this is the only place in Africa where the lame are made to walk, the deaf to hear, and the eyes of the blind are opened.'

"The farmers of Liberia are the active benefactors of their adopted country; they are laboring for the permanence and prosperity of their national institutions; and some systematic plan by which they may be assisted and encouraged would be a blessing to them, and help to secure the durability of the Republic. I am clear in the belief that Liberia will progress only in proportion to the development of her agricultural resources. I have ever thought so, and now I fully believe it. The successful pursuit of agriculture, as the most general and favorite occupation of the citizens, will inaugurate a cash system, a regular and reliable business in place of that precarious barter and petty trade, which certainly do not, and cannot encourage the strictest honesty.

"Gold is to be found in the interior, a specimen of which is deposited in this office; but better than gold is the unlimited quantity

of iron in almost a pure state. Coal has not yet been discovered ; however, it is believed to be there. If it is not, then Liberia is the only country where Providence has deposited iron and not coal in juxtaposition. I believe it will be discovered in time.

“Liberia needs our united and continued help, which cannot be refused by those who wish to see the Republic prosperous, and who have faith in the mental and physical ability of the colored man to emerge from a state of degradation, and take a position amongst the most fortunate and enlightened of our species.”



AN APPEAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY FOR AFRICA.

This Society makes its earnest appeal to all the friends of the great cause it represents, to aid it by contributions on the day of our National Independence. Many Christian hearts will respond to this appeal. If the Fourth of July be found for any reason inconvenient, they may be made on some Sabbath during the month.

The Colonization Society was formed for the benevolent purpose of promoting the intellectual, moral, and spiritual improvement of the colored race. The smiles of a benignant Providence on its labors are obviously becoming more visible with each revolving year. There is now in the middle of the western coast of Africa a self-existing and self-expanding independent Christian Government, whose citizens are exulting in the full fruition of their civil and sacred rights. Twelve thousand colored emigrants from this country, and several hundred thousand native Africans compose the Republic of Liberia ; thus making known the capabilities of the race ; arresting the infamous slave trade, nurturing morals and education ; promoting the cause of Christian missions, and establishing the utility of the great scheme of African Colonization.

All evangelical denominations have solemnly placed upon their official records their strong expectation, under God, that the chief mode of blessing Africa is its Colonization by its distant descendants. Nothing seems more clearly indicated than that this vast continent is not to be redeemed by the direct agency of whites. The bones of devoted Caucasian missionaries are strewn along the coast from the Senegal to the Bight of Benin. It is true that the returned Africans must go through the process of acclimation, but its dangers are very far less with them than with others. Success, too, has attended missionary efforts in proportion as they have been prosecuted by colored persons, and in connexion with organized communities, such as Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Our colored population sympathizes more than ever with the objects and prospects of our Society. They experience but few

inducements here for their advancement in the higher pursuits of life, and for the attainment of the objects of a laudable ambition. Liberia is demonstrating the advantages of a fresh position, and of independent, vigorous, self-managed institutions; and the time is coming when the best portion of them will gladly and voluntarily emigrate to their great ancestral continent.

We beg to remind the pastors and the friends of Africa that the season is again approaching for helping the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. A large proportion of the congregations who have joined in the promotion of this noble cause, have done it on the Sabbath preceding or following the FOURTH OF JULY. We trust there will be a greater number of collections, and in the amount, than in any previous year. Let those who have given continue to give, and others be persuaded to contribute their part in this beneficent and necessary work.

Contributions should be addressed to William Coppinger, No. 609 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

JOHN P. CROZER, *President.*

WM. COPPINGER, *Treasurer.*

PHILADELPHIA, *June*, 1863.

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[From the Spirit of Missions of March.]

A MISSIONARY'S WIFE IN AFRICA TEACHING THE BLIND.

At Kent, the station at which Mr. Butmann labored for some years, were two blind men, who constantly came to Mrs. Bultmann to learn texts of Scripture, and to receive instruction from the Bible. When first they heard the Gospel they were wicked men, and continued so for some years, taking no notice of what the missionary said to them. They were both of the same nation. Their home was the Ibo country, on the banks of the river Niger. When brought to Sierra Leone from the slave ship, and set free, two English names were given them. The eldest was called Edward Renner, and the younger Peter Randle. On Sundays, during the time of service, when others were in church, they were accustomed to go out hunting. For many years they went on hardening their hearts, and refusing to listen to the word of the Lord. But he who is rich in mercy and mighty in working, effectually humbled them. He took away their sight. When their eyes began to fail, they became concerned about their souls, and turned to him who smote them, he gave them light within; and most gladly did they come to the kind lady every Saturday afternoon to gain more and more knowledge of his grace and love.

A funeral sermon was preached on the death of Edward Renner, his example having been most truly Christian. The preacher said that on every visit to his sick-bed he found him more and more ready to depart. He could say, "To me to live is Christ, to die is gain." In his case, Mr. Bultmann said he could speak of two rather rare virtues in an African, namely, gratitude and Christian contentment with his lot. Although he had been upward of twelve years totally blind, and could with difficulty meet the wants of his family, his wife also, not being very strong, yet he, unlike most others, never came to beg. He was, moreover, a subscriber to the Church Missionary

Society of three-pence a quarter, and paid his weekly half-penny for two of his children in the school.

At their little meeting it was very affecting to hear Edward Renner, blind as he was, give out the beautiful hymn, "Guide me, O thou great Jehovah," the prayer of which had been to him so remarkably answered.—*Juv. Miss. Instruct.*

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Intelligence.

Letters and papers have arrived at this office, dated as late as the 22d of April. The prosperity of Liberia is on the increase. President Benson was on the 9th of April about to leave Cape Mount on the 10th, and after his return, it was his purpose to proceed to the leeward, on probably his last official visit.

The death of Dr. H. W. Robers is mentioned in terms of great sorrow and respect in the Herald of April the 15th.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States have recorded a just tribute of regret at the decease of the Rev. Francis Burns, first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa.

RESPONSE OF THE ENGLISH TO THE FRENCH CLERGY.

Some weeks ago, we published an address from the Protestant clergy of France to those of Great Britain, exhorting them to speak out strongly against American slavery, and especially against the attempt now being made by the Southern States to make slavery the basis of their Government. The address was forwarded by the London Emancipation Society and the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester to all clergymen and ministers in England, with a request that if they approved of it they would sign their names to an answer written in the spirit of the address. The result is seen in a late number of the Manchester Examiner, ten columns of which are occupied with the names of those who have signed the answer, the number being over four thousand.

MISSOURI.—This noble State is in a hopeful condition. Governor Gamble deserves great credit for his administration. He insists that the material resources of the State can be best developed by the substitution of free for slave labor, and who can doubt it? Let Missouri be free, as she will be soon, and the tide of emigration will at once set in that direction. Her soil, climate, mineral resources, and geographical situation are all inviting, and she is destined in a few years to be one of the greatest States of the republic.

[The Missouri State Convention, on the 1st instant, passed an act of emancipation, to take effect in 1870, by a vote of 51 yeas to 36 nays. Those over forty are to continue servants during life. Those under twelve, until they are twenty-three, and those over twelve, until the Fourth of July, 1876.]

Through the "Messenger" the American Tract Society represents their labors among the colored people of Washington as increasing in hopefulness since they have completed a suitable building for teaching. A part of these contrabands have been removed to Arlington Heights, where they may find employment in the cultivation of the soil. Says the Messenger:

The last letter received from Washington adds: "Our contraband work is

exceedingly prosperous. On Friday morning the school at Camp Barker numbered 215 children, and 200 adults in the evening; and at Springdale it numbered 60; making 475 pupils in a day. The earnestness of the people to learn is astonishing."

Religious services are held three times on the Sabbath, and with evidence of the divine blessing.

How far this work shall be expanded depends upon the Christian public.

LIBERIA.—At the election for President of Liberia, on the 5th of May, Daniel B. Warner, of Montserrado county, was chosen President for two years, and James W. Priest, of Sinoe County, was chosen Vice President. The choice was directly by the people in their several counties. Mr. Warner was born in Baltimore, in 1816, went to Liberia in 1823, and was a schoolmate with President Benson. He has a cotton and coffee farm on the Junk river, and was acting President during the visit of President Benson to Europe, in the summer of 1862. Mr. Priest is a Senator from Sinoe county, and judge of the Quarterly Court for that county.—*Journal of Com.*

ANSWER TO PRAYER.—We have more than once, within a few months, referred the readers of the Mirror to the critical position of the missions at Abbeokuta, in consequence of threats from that barbarian, King of Dahomey. To an English officer, sent to pacify this blood-thirsty monarch, Dahomey declared that he had bound himself by an oath to avenge the defeat of his father in 1851, before Abbeokuta, and that for twelve years preparations had been made for this expedition. Foreign aid was vain. The Governor of Lagos charged all the Missionaries and Europeans to leave Abbeokuta, as it appeared doomed. The people of Abbeokuta, nevertheless, determined to defend themselves, and the missionaries nobly cast in their lot with their native converts, who mustered 700 strong, all well armed at their own cost.

The Dahomians appeared within sight of Abbeokuta, on rising ground, at the distance of six or seven miles—the camp occupied two miles by its front. The King was at their head, and for sixteen days an attack was hourly expected. The missionaries exerted themselves to dissuade the troops of Abbeokuta from going out to attack the Dahomians; a few parties who could not be restrained sallied out, and were captured.

In the mean time the Christian natives gave themselves up to prayer. It was the only hope for deliverance. After a few days, without any known cause, the Dahomians were seized with a panic, and made a precipitate retreat. The people made great rejoicing, and said, "The arm of the Lord hath done it."—*Christian Mirror.*

[Corrections for page 177, last number.]

Messrs. Hallet Green, Mrs. Jane Ann Green, and Jane E. Luka, cabin passengers, to be reckoned with emigrants—making the latter to be 29, though Mr. John Brown goes at present on a visit.

Nathaniel Francis is from Flemington, New Jersey; Fanny Hughes from Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Susan Ash should be added to the list as a returning emigrant.

Make the note on said page read as follows:

NOTE.—The 29 sent out by this expedition, added to the 11,652 previously sent to Liberia by the A. C. Society, make 11,681.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1863.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$156 01) viz:	
<i>Concord</i> —Hon. Onslow Stearns, \$10. Hon. N. G. Upham, J. B. Walker, Esq., His Excellency Joseph A. Gilmore, \$5 each. Hon. F. N. Fiske, Mrs. Mary G. Stickney, \$3 ea. Hon. Ira A. Eastman, Dr. E. Carter, Rev. H. E. Parker, Col John H. George, Cash, \$2 each. Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., Hon. Allen Tenny, S. Coffin, C. Minot, A. Fletcher, Mrs. R. Davis, \$1 each. Miscellaneous, \$6 16.....	\$53 16
<i>Derry</i> —Cong. Church and Society, \$14 85. Rev. Rufus Case, \$2.....	16 85
<i>Lyme</i> —Gen. David Culver, Miss Eunice Franklin, ea. \$10. Cong. Church and Society, \$7. Rev. E. Tenny, \$5.....	32 00
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Rev. Charles Burroughs, D D., Mrs. W. Williams, \$10 each. Ex-Gov. Ichabod Goodwin, Mrs H. Ladd and Daughters, \$6 each. Dr. D. H. Pierce, D. R. Rogers, Esq., \$5 each. Miss M. C. Rogers, Miss E. Walker, Mrs. J. W. Foster, \$3 each. Horace Webster, Esq., \$2. Mrs. H. C. Knight, \$1—of which \$30 is to constitute Rev. George M. Adams a life member.....	54 00
	156 01

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$5) viz:	
<i>Bristol</i> —Mrs. Lydia French..	5 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (347 35) viz:	
<i>Norwich</i> —A. H. Hubbard, \$100. D. W. Coit, \$10, in part to constitute Daniel L. Coit a life member, Wm. Williams, Mrs. H. P. Williams, L. Blackstone, Dr. Chas. Osgood, William P.	

Greene, B. W. Tompkins, each \$10. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding, \$7. George Perkins, Gardiner Greene, Mrs. John A. Rockwell, Mrs R. Hubbard, J. H. Huntington, each \$5. Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, Jedediah Huntington. John Dunham, each 3. Miss Bliss, \$1....	212 00
<i>New London</i> —Wm. C. Crump, Thomas W. Williams, each \$15. Mrs. M. H. Lewis, Mrs. Francis Allyn, each \$10. Mrs. L. and Daughters, \$6. Rev. Dr. Hallam, Mrs Coleby Chew, each \$5. Miss E. E. Law, \$3. Miss C. E. Rainey, Mrs. Jonathan Starr, each \$2. Mrs. Sarah Garnett, Nathan Belcher, each \$1.....	75 00
<i>Hartford</i> —Isaac Toucey.....	10 00
<i>Meriden</i> —Charles Parker, \$20. J. and E. Parker, \$10.....	30 00
<i>Fitchville</i> —Mrs. Sherwood Ramond.....	10 00
<i>Canton</i> —Canton Col. Society, \$10 35, in full, to constitute Rev. C. N. Lyman a life member.....	10 35

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	347 35
Miscellaneous	1,556 65

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (120:) Daniel Spices, \$5. Alfred Morely \$10. Cash \$13. Wm. Bonnell, R. Brown, Leah Powers, each \$5. Dr. Henry Manning, \$2. Cash \$2. John Stambaugh, \$10. J. Vanfleet, H. Bell, each \$1. Margaret Parmerly, \$2. H. B. Wick, \$5. S. Adams, \$5. Alvin Kyle, \$10. J. F. Hughes, \$5. H. N. Merwin, \$5. E. M. Ensign, \$1. Milton Canfield, \$5. J. H. Murray, \$5.	102 00
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DELAWARE.

B. Dickinson.....	3 00
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INDIANA.

By Rev. W. W. Hibbin (120:) <i>Kakoma</i> —Danl. Hazard, Rev.	
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S. Lamb, Dr. A. F. Dayhupp, John Lowe, R. C. Webb, A. B. Walker, W. Koffin, each \$1.....	7 00	Loughmiller, Jno. Mann, H. Beharrell, Salem Town, J. B. Windstanley, Gen. Burnett, A. Bradley, J. B. Ford, C. A. Reinking, J. W. Reinking, each \$1.....	16 00
<i>Wabash</i> —Rev. H. Meek, A. Kenneday, E. Hackleman, J. Sivey, Esq., H. Hannah, J. L. Knight, Esq., J. A. McHenry, Wm. R. Winton, M. D., J. M. Barnhurst, each \$1.....	9 00	<i>Shelbyville</i> —Geo. Cornelius, \$5. N. Bassett, \$2.....	7 00
<i>Henryville</i> —J. A. McCay, M. D., A. Y. McComb, Sam'l Williams, Abner Riggs, Elliot Enlow, A. G. Riggs, J. Prall, Chas. Shall, ea. \$1	8 00	<i>New Albany</i> —J. J. Brown, \$20. Mrs. Elizabeth Baharrell, \$5. S. A. McClung, \$2. J. McDonald, \$5. Jas. M. Day, \$2.....	34 00
<i>Memphis</i> —J. Koons, R. Janney, each \$1.....	2 00	<i>Milroy</i> —E. B. Mann, \$2. Cash, \$9.....	11 00
<i>Charlestown</i> —Edson Parks, H. Horr, An J. Hay, E. G. McDaniel, J. D. Rogers, Wm. O. Campbell, S. C. Taggart, W. P. Alpha, W. Taggart, Jas. Taggart, F. Ratts, Thomas Sykes, (colored,) each \$1.....	12 00	NERBASKA.....	120 00
<i>North Vernon</i> —Wm. Patterson, F. Mayfield, each \$1..	2 00	<i>Omaha</i> —John Harris.....	2 00
<i>Vernon</i> —M. Sharp, S. Vawter, A. Stott, P. D. Baughn, W. Newcom, each \$1.....	5 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Elizabethtown</i> —A. E. Boynton, M. D., B. C. Newsom, Jas. Mink, J. C. Simpson, Irene Boynton, each \$1.....	5 00	MAINE— <i>Brunswick</i> —E. Everett.....	2 00
<i>Shelbyville</i> —John Hendricks, E. P. Thompson, J. R. Payton, each \$1.....	3 00	MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Chelsea</i> —E. Hoyt, one year.....	1 00
<i>New Albany</i> —Chas. Roose, J. F. Lindley, Wm. Rague, J. Badger, Miss. M. Spalding, J. H. Marshall, Jas.		CONNECTICUT— <i>Danbury</i> —Mrs Bonney, for 1863, \$1	
		<i>New London</i> . Mrs. Francis Allen, for 1863, \$1— <i>Meriden</i> . Hon. W. Booth, to July, '64, \$1.....	3 00
		NEW JERSEY— <i>Patterson</i> —J. Colt, to July '64.....	1 00
		INDIANA— <i>Formland</i> —Wm. Hill, for 1863.....	1 00
		WISCONSIN— <i>Lake Mills</i> —T. R. Doolittle, in full	3 00
		Total Repository.....	11 00
		Donations.....	725 35
		Miscellaneous.....	1,556 65
		Aggregate.....	\$2,293 00

We reprint the following on account of several errors, at Mr. Orcutt's request:

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$65) viz:
Middletown — Mrs. Jane E. Huntington, \$15. E. A. Roberts, Henry G. Hubbard, each \$10. J. H. Watkinson, Mrs. General Mansfield, E. A. Russell, Mrs. E. T. B. Stedman, each \$5. Dr. Chas. Woodward, \$3. Mrs. Jonathan Barnes, J. L. Smith, each \$2. Mrs. Francis J. Oliver, Edward Sterns, E. Davis, each \$1

\$65 00

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$95 25) viz:
New Brunswick—Lewis Applegate, \$30, to constitute himself a life member. Miss Elizabeth Bennet, \$20. Mrs. John W. Stout, \$5.....
Flemington — Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$21, in part to constitute Wm. P. Emory a life member. Mrs. Anne C. Capner, \$3
Rahway—J. R. Shotwell.....
Princeton—Cash.....

55 00

24 00

10 00

6 25

95 25

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